

From the Raleigh Register, July 21.

Our University.

The time has at length come, when the articles, appearing in the papers, are read with deeper feelings of interest than those relating to our University, and, especially, notices of its Commencement days. In the minds of many persons, the commencement will be weakened of this Anniversary, as it occurred some ten, twenty or thirty years since, when, in the hey-day of youth, they, too, received the honors of the institution, and participated in the exercises of the occasion. On, without having completed the regular College course, they only, as members of some one of the Classes, have shared in the general excitement, as the welcome inundation of fair forms and bright eyes came pouring in to give a new impulse to the diligence of studious youth.

We understand that the late commencement was, in every sense of the word, a brilliant affair. The number of visitors was much greater than usual, and the exhibitions seem to have left a deeper impression on those who attended, not only of the intellectual attainments of the Students, but of reflected honor worthy of the distinguished literary reputation, and still in full bloom of the heads of the College.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings, Select Orations were delivered by the following gentlemen, viz:

SPEAKERS FOR MONDAY EVENING.

1. C. W. Graham (Duplin County).—Tyler on the Tariff.
2. E. A. Nelson (Greenville, S. C.).—Clay on the Expanding Republic.
3. W. J. Clark (Raleigh).—Cass on Nullification.
4. Francis M. Pearson (Anson).—On the Intellectual Character of Women.
5. J. J. Barrett (Greenville, S. C.).—Fisk on the Fortification Bill.
6. Allen O. Harrison (Raleigh).—McDuffie's Inaugural Address.
7. Thos. H. Scott (Raleigh).—J. T. Brown on Mr. Leigh's Election.
8. Samuel Hall (Wilmington).—On the pleasures of College Life.

SPEAKERS FOR TUESDAY EVENING.

1. Jas. B. Hudson (Chatham).—Wm. on Investigation of Executive Departments.
2. Willie B. McLeod (Johnston).—Webster on the "Sub-Treasury Bill."
3. Walter A. Huie (Fayetteville).—Clay on the "Removal of the Deposits."
4. J. H. Lillington (Wilmington).—McDuffie on the same.
5. F. H. Hawks (Wilmington).—McQueen on the "Right of Instructing Delegates."
6. Ted E. Caldwell (Berk).—Frost on the "Contested Mississippi Election."
7. Thomas D. Sears (Wilmington).—On the "Festivity of the Union."
8. Edwin G. Thompson (Orange).—On the "Transcendental Philosophy."

On Wednesday, Addresses were delivered, upon the invitation of the two Literary Societies, by William B. Shepard and Charles Manly, Esquires, which are spoken of by those, who had the pleasure of hearing them, in terms of unqualified admiration and praise. We hope to be furnished with a more particular account of these Addresses for our next paper, the basis, with which this article was prepared, precluding a more extended notice of their merits. We understand, they are both to be published, however, under the direction of the Societies.

On Wednesday evening, Orations were delivered by the following Speakers, representing the two Societies, viz:

1. Wm. M. Plafon (Raleigh).—On the disadvantages of an early entrance into Political life.
2. Isaac N. Tillet (Elizabeth City).—On the pernicious influence of great talents, unaccompanied by moral integrity.
3. John W. Cameron (Moore County).—On Party Spirit.
4. Jarvis Sutton (Fayetteville).—On National Pride.
5. J. H. Burdette (A. Debate).—Should the Texas Constitution receive a strict or liberal construction?
6. D. D. Foyles, Esq. (a strict or liberal construction).

Thursday was Commencement, and the anticipated Schema will show the order of Exercises on the occasion:

Forenoon.

1. Prayer.
2. Salutary Oration in Latin, by Green M. Culbert, Newbern.
3. Oration on the importance of an extensive application to the prescribed course of Collegiate Studies, by Joseph W. Evans, Cumberland.
4. Oration on the influence of Steam Navigation on our relations with Europe, by James Summerville, Kershaw District, S. C.
5. Oration on the adaptation of the United States to the advancement of Literature, by William B. Walker, Caswell County.
6. Oration on the pernicious influence of unprincipled Politicians, by Samuel W. Burgwyn, Hillsboro.
7. Oration on the extent of the present pecuniary condition of our country, by Nathan W. Herring, Lenoir County.
8. A Debate on the question, "Should the Oregon Territory be ceded by the United States?" by Colin Shaw, of Fayetteville, and Wilson W. Whitaker, of Wake County.

Afternoon.

1. Oration on the extent which have retarded American Literature, by Albert G. Hubbard, Lenoir.
2. Oration on the influence of the American Congress on the eloquence of the Country, by Joseph J. Jackson, Chatham County.
3. Oration on the nature and tendency of Executive Power, by Kenean H. Lewis, Tarboro.
4. Oration on the propriety of educating Southern Youth at Southern Institutions, by William J. Long, Randolph County.
5. Oration on the mutual relations and interests of Virginia and North Carolina, by Benjamin M. Hudson, Halifax, Va.
6. Oration on the spirit of the American Government, by Gordon H. Wilder, Wake County.
7. Valedictory Oration, by George R. Davis, Wilmington.
8. Report on the Public Examination.
9. Degrees conferred.
10. Prayer.

The number of Candidates for admission to College gives assurance that the Institution is becoming more of a favorite with

the people of N. Carolina; whilst the performance of the applicants indicates a decided elevation of the standard of Classical learning in the country, and an advancement either in the diligence or skill of the Teachers in the Academic or Preparatory Schools.

Interesting Occurrence.—A respectable woman having left her child, an infant of 2 years of age, to play about the door till she attended to some household duties, went when she was summoned to look for her charge. The infant could barely crawl, and she expected to find it at the door. There, however, it was not, and the mother, in considerable alarm called on several of the neighbors to inquire if they had seen her child. No one had seen it; and as considerable time had now elapsed in making fruitless inquiries, the anxiety and tears of the poor woman became proportionally augmented. Parents only can judge of her feelings when no trace of her child could be found. The neighbors kindly assisted in making strict inquiry in every wall, pig sty, hen-roost, or out of the way corner, for the wandering wretch. He was however nowhere to be found and as a last resource, it was resolved that the bell should be sent through the town. In the mean time the mother, in a state bordering on distraction, went into her own house to rummage every hole and bunker, bed and cupboard. While thus employed, one of her sympathizing friends happened to cast her eyes to the gable of a neighboring house, and there, with surprise and horror, discovered the lost child on a ladder, and within a few steps of its very top, apparently quite delighted with his state of exaltation. A lady endeavored to induce the ambitious wretch to come down; but no, it shook its head and sat fast. She then tried to go up the ladder, but half way up her head grew giddy, and she was obliged to descend without accomplishing her object. The mother was informed by this time that the child was found, but her feelings may be more easily guessed than described when she saw its danger. The ladder was long enough to reach the eaves of the tree story house, and within four steps of it was her child, holding firmly by one of the bars, and looking quite complacently on the faces below. With trembling steps the agitated mother cautiously ascended the ladder, but when within arm's length of her infant and on the point of laying hold of him, he, as if to mock the agony of his parent, clambered up the remaining steps, and straddled across the topmost bar, held out his little hands and smiled, as if proud of his daring feat. The mother at last folded the object of her fears and affections to her fond bosom, and descended with her precious burden in safety, shedding tears of gratitude and breathing a heartfelt prayer to that Providence which had so miraculously preserved her little pet.—*Boston paper.*

Singular Phenomenon in Natural History.—The Charlottesville, Va. Advocate says: "We understand Mr. Richard Moon, of Briery, in this county, has a Ewe which produced this spring a fine hybrid lamb, bearing strong resemblance to a fawn.—The ewe had run in the woods where deer abound during the last fall, which accounts for the phenomenon. The little animal is said to be very beautiful and sprightly, and excites much curiosity in the neighborhood. This is the first instance of an intermixture of the sheep and deer species, that we ever recollect to have heard of, though it is possible many other cases may have occurred."

Nashville, Tenn., June 15. We learn from the postmaster in this city that the express mail was robbed on Wednesday night, on the Louisville road near Bacon creek. The express horse was stopped in the road by the robber, and the rider dismounted and tied to a sapling. The middlebags were carried into the barns, cut open, and the most valuable part of their contents carried off. The mail, we learn, was a large and no doubt a very valuable one, containing as it did the letter packages from New Orleans of the 8th and 9th, Mobile of the 10th, and Nashville of the 13th instant. No clue has yet been found to the name of the robber; nor is it certain there was only one concerned.—*Whig.*

One would suppose that the fate of the Pulaski, in connection with that of the Home, would put an end to that kind of conveyance for travellers; but to our astonishment we find that the Steam packet Neptune sailed from Charleston for New York a day or two after the receipt of the news in Charleston, with one hundred and two passengers, a majority of whom, probably, were Ladies and children!—*Fay. Obs.*

Law.—If a man give you a black eye, you make him pay for it; but, if he put out your eye, you get nothing, and whatever is taken from him goes nominally to the King—really to John Stokes or Jack Nokes, who was no concern at all in the matter. If a man kill your pig, you get the value of it; but, if he kill your wife or your child, you get nothing; if any thing is got out of him, it goes to a stranger, as before. A man sets your house on fire—if by misfortune, you receive amends; if through malice, you receive nothing.—*Bentham.*

The following "Rules" are posted in a New Jersey school house:

"No Kissing in school time. No licking the master during holidays."

A Good Story—Abolition.

"Some weeks since an itinerant lecturer of Abolition visited the neighborhood of Portsmouth, Ohio, and put up at a public house with the intention of enlightening the minds of the public in regard to the oppression of his dark colored brethren and sisters, by a lecture to be delivered the next day, on the cruelty and tyranny of the whites, in refusing to admit the negro to a perfect equality with themselves in all respects. All the visitors and lodgers in the tavern were annoyed during the day, by the impudent conduct of the pseudo-philanthropist, in forcing his disgusting and incendiary doctrines on every one who had sufficient patience or curiosity to listen to him. The landlord, whose house was tenanted with the presence of the lecturer, formed the plan of experimenting on his professions of love for "Africa's cable race." In the evening the landlord called to him a colored man named Bill, who acted as porter, a man of all work about the inn, and ordered him to wash himself well, and put on a clean shirt, and go to bed in a certain room which he mentioned. Bill acted as his master directed him, and felt considerably "stuck up" with the sudden change of sleeping apartments, from the kitchen loft to the best bed room in the house, and attributed it all to the presence of his white friend who had taken several opportunities through the day to impress on Bill's mind that all were equal, and that the fact of a portion of society being blessed with a fairer skin, gave them no right to claim a superiority over their less fortunate brothers and sisters of a darker hue, and that naturally, Bill and every other gentleman of color, who performed the part of servants to the whites, had the same right to respect and privileges as their masters. Bill saw the justice of his friend's "equality" doctrine at once, and when called by the landlord, was deciding in his own mind in what manner he would propose to his master's change in their respective stations; he to assume the curry-comb and brush; "turn about's fair play," thought Bill.

In the evening when the lecturer wished to retire, the landlord conducted him to his chamber, and showed him the bed he was to occupy. After he had disrobed himself and turned down the clothes to get into bed, he started back with astonishment on beholding his friend Bill in snug possession of one half of it who invited him with a familiar nod to get in. The abolitionist cast a look of scorn on poor Bill, and demanded of the landlord what he meant by giving him a "nigger" for a bed-fellow? He was answered with his "equality" argument. "Bill's person was healthy, he had on a clean shirt, was not addicted to any ugly habits in his sleep, and more than all was one of the 'proscribed and injured race' for whom the gentleman professed such ardent love; the last consideration ought to make Bill a welcome companion to the 'lodger.'"

The enraged philanthropist could not stand this practical test of his doctrine, but let loose his wrath on the landlord: "Sir, I tell you I will not put up with this unparalleled indignity; who ever heard of such insolence? putting a gentleman to sleep with a filthy nigger."

"And let me tell you, sir," replied the landlord, "that with that 'nigger' you'll have to sleep, if you sleep, at all; he is as clean in his person and clothes as you are yourself, and in every other respect, according to your own preaching, he is your equal, so hop in and embrace your brother, for most certainly he shall be your companion till morning."

The abolitionist threatened, raved and coaxed, but all would not do; the landlord was inexorable, he was determined to make his lodger practice what he had preached, and the crest fallen abolitionist was compelled to take his place alongside of his sooty friend where he lay till morning, enduring feelings that cannot be described. He was kept in a state of continual restlessness through the whole night, repelling Bill's familiarities, and keeping the negro's woolly head out of his face. He rose at the dawn of day while his comrade, "all in black," with a mind free from all the perplexing cares of life, was "enjoying" "the honey-heavy dew of slumber," called for his bill and left the town. The lecture was consequently indefinitely postponed.

Bill related with great importance, the distinguished honor conferred on him, by being the bedfellow of Mr. —, but said the comfort is not so much to be desired, as the "gentleman kicked most almighty, and had a 'strenuously bad' bed, but however is 'tributable to his white extraction.'"

A Daring Attempt at Robbery.—The Banking House of the Bank of the State of Georgia, says the Savannah Georgian, of the 28th ult., was entered between the closing of business on Saturday and Monday morning, supposed to be during Sunday. The outer door of the vault was forced open—nearly all the drawers of the Officer's desk opened and searched—the inner iron door presented the obstacle to the villains entering the Vault, and the Bank has sustained no loss, not a dollar having been stolen, as they were unable to obtain access to the money. The following paper was left on the table of the President directly in front of his chair written in a plain bold hand.

"That iron door made a complete April Fool of us." And on the reverse of the sheet the following, "It is hard to kick against the pricks.—Bad Luck."

From the National Intelligencer, July 4.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The latest project of the Administration, for organizing the fiscal affairs of the Government, yesterday passed the Senate by a majority of five yeas. What the practical nature and effect of that bill are, the reader will be able to understand by his attention perusal of Mr. Webster's remarks upon its passage, which will be found in the preceding columns.

That bill is, in brief, an attempt to empower the President of the U. States, of his own mere will and pleasure, to do that which the sub-Treasury bill proposed to do by legislative action. In other words, the Senate saw none of the House of Representatives in grant permission to the President of the United States to do the very thing which the Senate has asked the House of Representatives itself to do, and which the House of Representatives has twice solemnly determined that it will have no hand in doing. That is the short of it.

The bill proposes, in truth, to RESTORE THE REIGN OF JACKSONISM IN ALL ITS "GLORY."

It proposes to invest the President with an uncontrolled power to prescribe what sort of money shall be received in payment of dues to the Government, to the extent of requiring (if he choose) the whole revenue of twenty or thirty millions of dollars a year to be paid exclusively in specie.

It then proposes to leave it entirely at the discretion of the President to direct where and by whom, and in what amounts and proportions, this specie, or whatever other money, shall be kept. So that, on under the reign above referred to, the money may be lost, by half millions at a time, or by ten times that amount at a time, to any bank or individual whatsoever whom the Executive may choose to trust, to pre-empt, or to buy up, as men have been heretofore pre-empted or bought up by means of the deposits. It proposes, of course, also, to empower the President to punish, by a withdrawal of the deposits, any such depository as his displeasure may chance to light upon, just as the late President of the United States visited his displeasure on the Bank of the United States by the removal from it of the public deposits.

Finally, after clothing the President with this more than regal power, the bill proposes to place it all within the cover and protection of the Veto. For, the power which it is now proposed to confer upon the President, if the House concur with the Senate, will be beyond the reach of remedy by legislation, so long as a single vote more than one-third of the members in either House of Congress shall stand by the President in the exercise of it.

Closing.—It is reported, and is believed, that greater efforts were made, by direct overtures from men in high places, to Members of Congress, to induce them to give their support to the Sub-Treasury bill, than have ever been made in favor of any measure depending in Congress. It is honorable to the independence and the firmness of the members on this question, (just about numerous enough in the House of Representatives to constitute a jury in a court of law,) that they resisted whatever inducements or solicitations were addressed to them, and followed the dictates of their consciences rather than the suggestions which it would have been more their interest to have listened to.

It is told by Bishop BURNER, in the history of his own times, that James H. King of England introduced the practice of sleeping, by inviting Members of Parliament, individually, to conferences, by every argument at his command, he enjoined it upon those Members to change their religion, and come over to his Church. In the course of this plan of operating upon Members of Parliament, he sent for one, by name Col. KERR, who is represented to have had almost no religion at all, and besought him to embrace his Majesty's religion. The Colonel answered the King, that he would most cheerfully comply with his wish, but that when he commanded at Tangier (at some preceding time) he had promised the Grand Seigneur that, if ever he did change his religion, he would turn Turk. Whether any of the gentlemen said to have been closeted on the recent occasion gave to the cloister any such rebuffs as Col. KERR administered to his Royal Majesty, we cannot say; but the state of the vote on the bill at least shows that they refused to change their (political) religion upon solicitation.—*Id.*

St. Randolph.—This individual, who was rendered so notorious by pulling President Jackson's nose, a few years ago, and against whom process has been issued and re-issued for that assault, though never served, has voluntarily sought a trial for the offence. He was aware that the deputy marshal, at Alexandria, had a writ for his arrest, and he came over to the District from Virginia, and invited the officer to serve it, which was done. He was then bailed, being held in the sum of five hundred dollars. The trial will take place next October. Mr. Randolph has required that General Jackson shall be summoned to attend as a witness. Of course, the old general won't come. All the Court can do, in the case, is to fine Mr. Randolph for the assault.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A Phenomenon.—There is to be seen at the Philadelphia Bazar, Dock Street a horse three years old, without a particle of hair on any part of his body.

The Fate of Judge Cameron.—Mr. Swift of New England, one of the counsel from the wreck of the Pulaski, gives the following account of the manner in which Judge Cameron perished. Judge Rochester, from whom the information was derived perished among the breakers, in the attempt to land. He was intimate with Judge Cameron, and they were travelling together from Portsmouth, which accounts for his obtaining information relative to him from the boy —

"Twenty three hours after the disaster, Mr. Swift and the others in the small boat, saw a single individual upon a small fragment of the wreck, to whose rescue they went. This was Judge Rochester. When taken on board he informed them that when the Pulaski went down he saved himself with a swim, to which he clung for about an hour, when he drifted in contact with a fragment of the wreck which contained a log who came in company with him from Portsmouth. The log, seeing that the swimmer scarcely buoyed him up, induced upon changing places, saying that he being young and strong, was best able to save himself on the wreck. Judge Rochester expressed great admiration for the safety of this generous boy, but asking to know of his fate. He informed Judge R. that Mr. Cameron started with him, but that his strength failed, and he lost his hold and sank."

Judge Rochester was President of a Bank at Portsmouth. He had been a prominent politician in the State of New York, and in 1836 was the opponent of De Witt Clinton for Governor of the State and was only beaten by a few thousand votes. He is a native of Maryland; but if we are not mistaken, he was born in Orange County, N. C. where his family are well remembered.—*Fay. Observer.*

THE PULASKI.

From the statements of Mr. G. Y. Davis, of Charleston, we are afraid that those unfortunate beings who were supposed to have clung to the after part of the Pulaski have never been nor will ever be redeemed from the merciless surge. Mr. Davis has not retired when the explosion occurred and this fact, when taken in connection with the firmness of his character, should entitle his declarations to greater confidence. He says that when the boat was supposed to have gone down there was a portion of the stern which was not submerged—that there were some 60 or 70 persons chiefly upon the stern—that upon the sinking, they were seen to scramble toward the highest part, but that upon the breaking up of the boat, the after part carried as it were and that portion of the promenade deck which was attached to it, was carried away, and all who were on the after part of the boat were buried in a common ruin. Mr. Davis is confirmed in this opinion from the fact, that the stern, thus stripped of the promenade deck, followed the little fragment, upon which he was, for six hours, (and consequently after day light sometimes within twenty feet, and there was not a human being to be seen upon it. This, we may add, was the condition of the stern when seen several days after the occurrence by two different vessels. Mr. Lamar and Mr. Davis concur in saying that upon landing, there were two vessels just within the bar at the mouth of New River who made every exertion to go to the rescue of the lost, but that they were stopped from this work of mercy by adverse winds and waves.

We expect, in a day or two, to yet before the public a statement, not yet properly authenticated, but which is believed to be true, which will place the awful responsibility of the dreadful loss of life, where it should rest.

"Tis a burden too heavy for a man that hopes for better but justice demands its victim, and true must not blench, however frightful may be the consequence.—*Wil. Advertiser.*

DISSENTIATION AMONG THE INDIANS.

We regret to learn, that considerable dissention is daily manifesting among some of the Creek emigrants, who have been removed to our western frontier within the last year or two. Our informants say they show but little disposition to plant corn, or to do any thing for their future support. In several instances, they have destroyed their own fences and other property, and given other evidences of a restless spirit; and the old women among them have been heard to declare, as soon as a green corn is fit to pull, that white race MUST LOOK OUT!

Can there be any thing more unjust and unhuman than the course which our Government is pursuing toward the citizens of Arkansas? It is sending thousands of thousands of Indians to be our immediate neighbors, and the greater portion of them have been driven from their homes on the Mississippi, at the point of the bayonet and come here with the most embittered feelings toward the white people generally. Indeed, a large portion of them carry marks of determined vengeance in their countenances, and no one can doubt that they will embrace the first opportunity to offer to wreak that vengeance on our offending citizens.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

[This statement has been contradicted by Indian Chiefs.]

Crops in Mississippi.—The planters present the cotton crop in an improving condition. They estimate that it will fall at least one-third; the early growth received a check from the cold frosty weather in Spring, from which the plant has never fully recovered. This reduction in quantity, it is fair to conclude, will tend to enhance the price. All dealers who have much of this staple on hand would probably do well to hold on to it, and await the turn of the market.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

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Charlotte:

Friday, July 12, 1856.

FOR GOVERNOR.
Gen. Edward B. Dudley.

We are authorized to announce, that **JAMES W. DODD**, Esq., at the solicitation of his friends, has consented to become a candidate to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

Wm. S. NORRIS having declined being a candidate for the office of Sheriff, we are authorized to announce him as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce **THOMAS N. ALEXANDER**, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce **CALVIN IRWIN**, Esq., as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce **Capt. J. D. SMITH**, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

Mr. Calhoun, Gov. LaPlante, and several other members of Congress passed through here since our last paper. They state that nothing has been done relative to the currency.

The Democrats of Wake county, at a meeting held on the 20th ult. nominated the Hon. John Branch as a candidate for Governor. A committee was appointed to correspond with him to see if he would accept the nomination.

The Convention assembled on the 4th inst. at about half past 10 o'clock. A. M. On motion of the Hon. John M. Dick his Excellency E. B. Dudley took the chair, and H. B. Elliott, of Randolph, was appointed Secretary.

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4th of JULY.
The 4th of July is not yet extinct in old Mecklenburg. The morning of the glorious 4th was ushered in by 30 rounds from the best mounted cannon, and in the afternoon a numerous and respectable company repaired to Mr. Hutton's spring, a mile from the village, to spend the evening in social hilarity, and relaxation from the strife and toil of business.

Col. W. J. Alexander addressed the company in a few appropriate remarks, requesting, that on occasions such as the present, we should all unite as Americans, Friends, and Brothers, to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence, forgetting for the time, all unfortunate party feelings and liberal expressions, which always tend to depress the ardent feelings of country and good fellowship, delectable on such an occasion.

The Declaration of Independence was then read by Mr. James A. Johnson, after which, the company was invited to partake of a Barbecue, William Davidson, Esq. presiding, assisted by Major Morrow, as Vice President. Under the influence of story and song, together with the patriotic sentiments below, the evening passed off delightfully, and the company dispersed, each one pleased with himself, with his companions, and with the world.

- ### REGULAR TOASTS.
1. The Day we celebrate. May it long be remembered and patriotically appreciated by the American People.
 2. The Constitution of the United States. A role action prescribed to us by our Forefathers—let it descend to our posterity unimpaired.
 3. The surviving Soldiers of the American Revolution. May their names be always honored, and hailed by those they have made free.
 4. The Memory of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Long may it remain green in our hearts, inspiring us to deeds worthy of such noble ancestors.
 5. The Memory of Washington.
 6. The Memory of La Fayette. His ardent love of liberty and disinterested assistance rendered to us in our struggle for Freedom, entitles him to a nation's gratitude.
 7. The President and Heads of Department of the United States.
 8. The Congress of the United States.
 9. North Carolina. Rich in all that can render her happy and prosperous, may her course be onward.
 10. The Army and Navy of the United States.
 11. The Judiciary of the United States. Good laws honestly administered are the safety of the People.
 12. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.
 13. The Metropolis of the Revolution. Bright examples to the American People.

- ### VOLUNTEER TOASTS.
- By Wm. Davidson, Esq., President of the Day. Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country.
- By R. Morrow, Vice-President. The Farmers of Mecklenburg—May they realize good crops.
- By Maj. Thos. Alexander, a Revolutionary Patriot. May the rising generation ever remember the 4th of July, 1776.

Mr. Hutton: The season of the year has arrived in which we may expect the prevalence of disease produced from stagnant water and other causes in town and surrounding country. Would it not be proper for the Citizens of Charlotte to investigate the various causes which produce disease. Are not all sufficiently interested in their own health and others around them to take some interest in the matter? Can it be possible that they can sleep while the enemy is in sight? Are there no local causes in town, are all the cellars and back lots kept clean, have any pened hogs in their yards. Are there no Mill Ponds (which produce disease) deserving attention—it is the opinion of a large number of the Citizens that the Pond on the West side of Charlotte is the source of disease in consequence of the Dam having been raised something like two feet above the common height, thereby causing from 20 to 30 acres of land to be inundated at high Water, and which was dry before the dam was raised. The Citizens should use to this and appoint a committee to examine this Pond, and then take the course which their interest points out. If it should be deemed necessary for the health of Charlotte to pull down the Dam to its former height let it be done.

Mr. Hutton: In looking over the last number of your paper which reached us a few hours since, my attention was caught by the signature of "A Republican." Feeling proud of the name and anxious to cherish the principles which the word embraces, I perused the communication thro' out, and was so much pleased with the spirit in which it was written and the conciliating language used, that I read it over and over again, after all it retained its goodness. I would like to know the author, because I believe he is what he has subscribed himself to be; his views and feelings must have their origin in an honest heart with good intentions. The advice he gives to his Democratic friends should be regarded as wholesome and if followed closely we would very soon live under a different state of things. From his own account one would infer that he does not calculate upon being long in this political strife—age has far advanced and he has but a short time to spend in this unfriendly world—from such considerations we should be more disposed to listen to his admonitions and bear in our minds the advice he has given when we go to the polls in August. Let us my Republican friends throw off the mask of party spirit and not abuse each other; either personally or politically—let us have the feeling and spirit which the old "Republican" recommends in the last paper—let us show our wisdom and exhibit to the community a calm, quiet, and peaceable temper. Why all this abuse and excitement upon the approach of an election? Why is it, that men are denounced because they will not give their support in every election for the party? How does it happen that men claim every vote belonging to their party, as if they are bound to support them? This will not do, I cannot call this Republicanism. We live in a free country and every man should vote as he pleases—this is Republicanism I think. I feel myself as we should have some regard to qualifications in selecting men for any office—I have not always acted upon this principle myself, but in future, I intend to take a different course, for this reason I feel disposed to say to my friends that many of them have been with me in past elections, I joined in the hue and cry—sustain the party at all hazards, I was wrong, and now declare myself so. I have spent many serious moments of reflection from which I have become convinced of my error. I am an obscure farmer, have lived to see many political struggles and after all, I feel as though I had not acted as becomes the descendants of the Revolutionary Veterans—they fought and bled for the freedom I enjoy, and shall I at this period say or do any thing to dissolve the bonds of union? No. Let me and every one who cherishes the name of a Republican use all our exertions to cultivate peace and harmon-

my, live like friends and brothers—And when we are called upon to give our support at the Polls, let us lay aside party prejudices and avoid evil sayings. We should all feel on such occasions a great degree of solemnity instead of feelings of rivalry and animosity—in this act we place them in power who are to rule over us and make laws under which we have to live, therefore we should be moderate and cool in our judgment—and select the men which we may think best qualified. I say in conclusion, away with this party excitement—there is no need for it, nothing gained by it, but often much lost in keeping it up. I do hope the Republicans of the county will not lose sight of the advice given in the last paper by "A Republican," let us all offer to it every week and treasure up the sentiments therein expressed.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN.
Charlotte.—We understand from a gentleman just from Brunswick, Ga., that the Volunteers in this service were expected to be discharged on the 28th ult. They will (if the report be correct) return to their homes in a few days. We congratulate them upon the peaceful time they have had, during their sojourn among the Red men. One of the Indians attempted any resistance, though they all surrendered with much reluctance; some retreated to the Mountains, as was expected, but most of them had come in, and were expected to leave for their place of destination in a few days. We wish them a safe and pleasant journey.

Canada.—A battle took place at Short Hills, U. C. on the 21st ult. between a body of insurgents and a detachment of Lancasters, in which 4 of the latter were killed, and the remainder, about 15, captured. It of course produced great excitement.

Another Indian Fight.—By the Steamer Santee we have just received intelligence of a battle with the Indians, on day before yesterday, within a few miles of Newmarket. Capt. Beal of the Dragoons, with 30 or 40 men, Lieut. How of the same corps, with 12 men, and Capt. Walker a volunteer, fell in with a body of about 80 Indians, who gave them a warm salute. Walker was killed, and 5 of Beal's command were wounded. Five horses were killed; among them Beal's and Howe's. Several Indians said to be killed.

Rather Tort.—In the speech of Mr. Bell, which led to the encounter between that gentleman and Mr. Turney, he thus speaks of Senator Grundy and Speaker Polk: "I have known them both long and well, both in public and in private life, and I have ever found them alike destitute of private honor and public principle." Rather hard of digestion, this, we should think.

Unparalleled Speed.—The True Route to travel—Thoroughfare between the North and South, via Wilmington, N. C., is, we are pleased to see, daily gaining new friends, as the most preferable of all others, if not the speediest, certainly the safest so far as the locomotive has the advantage over steamboat boilers. Facts speak for themselves.

Anecdote.—Does the Previous Question cut off every thing? inquired a member of the House of Representatives the other day. "It does," was the reply, "Then," said he, "I shall, the first chance move it upon Mr. Polk's queue."

DR. E. H. ANDREWS,
Surgeon Dentist,
WILL be in Charlotte on Monday and Tuesday next, when persons wishing his services, can find him at the Masonic House.
July 10, 1856.

NOTICE.
It is hereby given, that application will be made to the next session of the General Assembly, for the election of a New County out of a part of Mecklenburg and Anson Counties.
July 10, 1856.

NOTICE.
ON Tuesday, the 24th instant, we will call at Public Auction, at the Court House in Charlotte, the House and Lot, now occupied by Mr. Speck. Terms of sale nine months' credit, with bond and approved security.
JOS. B. WILSON,
WM. J. ALEXANDER,
July 7, 1856.

McDUFF
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For further particulars, enquire at the Masonic House.
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POETRY.

As I was sitting in a room,
Under an old tree's leafy crown,
Thinking of things that I had seen,
And wondering what I had been,
I heard a voice that I had known,
And I was glad to hear it then,
For I had heard it many times,
And I had heard it many times,<

My heart was full of love and joy,
And I was glad to hear it then,
For I had heard it many times,
And I had heard it many times,<

THE FARMER'S SONG.

With golden grain, and green and red,
And with the sun and the wind,
I will be glad to hear it then,<

MISCELLANEOUS.

OF THE IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING TO SAY NO.

A very wise and excellent mother, gave the following advice with her dying breath—
"My son, learn to say No."—Not that she meant to counsel her son to be a churl in speech, or to be stiff-hearted in things indifferent or trivial; and much less did she counsel him to put his negative upon the calls of charity and the impulses of humanity; but her meaning was, that along with gentleness of manners and benevolence of disposition, he should possess an inflexible firmness of purpose—a quality beyond all price, which is requisite to the preservation of our fallen race.

Persons to whom of purpose, or wanting in resolution, as to be incapable, in almost any case of saying No, are among the most hapless of human beings; and that, notwithstanding their sweetness of temper, their courteousness of demeanor, and whatever else of amiable and estimable qualities they possess. Though they see the right, they pursue the wrong; not so much out of inclination, as from a form of mind disposed to yield to every solicitation.

A historian, of a former and distant age, says of a Frenchman who ranked as the first Prince of the Blood, that he had a bright and knowing mind, a graceful brightness, good intentions, complete disinterestedness, and an incredible easiness of manners, but that, with all these qualities, he acted a most contemptible part for the want of resolution; that he came into all the factions of his time, because he wanted power to resist those who drew him in for their own interest; but that he never came out of any but with shame, because he wanted resolution to support himself, while he was in them.

It is owing to the want of resolution, more than to the want of sound sense, that a great many persons have run into imprudence, injuries, and sometimes fatal, in their worldly interests. Numerous instances of this might be named, but I shall content myself with naming only one—and that is, such and hazardous surety ship. The pet sinners of the world, and yet men of good sense, as well as amiable dispositions, plunge themselves into it, with their eyes wide open. Notwithstanding the solemn warnings in the proverb of the Wise Man, and notwithstanding the examples of the fate of so many that have gone before them, they make the hazardous leap. And why? Not from inclination, or with a willing mind, but because being solicited, urged and entreated, they know not how to say No. If they had learnt, not only to pronounce that monosyllable, but to make use of it on all proper occasions, it might have saved from ruin, both themselves and their wives and children.

But the worst of it is still behind. The ruin of character, of morals, and of the very soul of man originates oft in a passive yieldingness, of temper and disposition, or in the want of the resolution to say No. Thousands and many thousands, through this weakness, have been the victims of craft and deceit. Thousands and many thousands, once of fair promise, but now sunk in depravity and wretchedness, owe their ruin to the act of consenting, against their better judgments, to the enticements of evil companions and familiars. Had they said No, when duty, when honor, when con-

science, when every thing sacred demanded it of them—happy might they now have been—the authors of their blessed and the comforters of society.

Resolutions of temper, character, of heart, gentleness of demeanor, together with a strong disposition to not oblige, and even to be yielding in things indifferent or of trifling moment—are valuable and estimable traits of the human character; but these must be withstood, and on the ground-work of the whole, such a firmness of resolution as will guarantee it against yielding, either impulsively, or impulsively, to solicitations and enticements. One has very little chance in pursuing down the current of life, of escaping the subtle and quick-sands that lie in the way.

Firmness of purpose is one of the most necessary means of character, and one of the best instruments of success; without it, genius wastes its efforts in a mass of incoherence, and brings to its possessor, disgrace rather than honor.

The American Mechanic.—Whatever may be the "poor, poor, or circumstances," of the great men of the world; whatever may be the dazzling pageantry of high life; the glories of fashionable society and splendid society of those who believe that they must possess those who toil, there is no situation in this world more enviable than that of the American Mechanic—free for every thing which heaven designed him; untrammelled in his opinions, and left to the guidance of his own genius, he walks erect in the full stature of a man. Earning with his own hands the means by which he supports himself, protected by a government which like the sun sheds its light, its fostering care upon all; who shall guiney his right to enjoy the fruits of his labor in the ways which best may please him?

Under our government, prudence, industry and economy, are sure to meet with their reward; and it should be remembered by every mechanic, that the road to preferment and official dignity is open to every one. All that the people want in those that serve them is fidelity and patriotism; true to the constitution and intelligence enough to perform their duty.

How much then it behooves the American Mechanic to make himself worthy of the highest honor the people can confer. It is the duty of an American to render himself competent to act on all occasions as becomes an American citizen. Intelligence, education and study are within the reach of every man.

Every thing is to be gained, and nothing lost, by learning a boy a good trade. If the lad has no genius for a more elevated pursuit, he is at least able to earn an honest livelihood at his humble but by no means disgraceful vocation; and if he has genius, the trade will not curb, cripple or stifle it, no more than a passing cloud obscures the natural brightness of the sun. Look through the country, and examine well the history of our great men. In nine cases out of ten they are of humble parentage, and commenced life as apprentices to honest mechanics and tradesmen. With them they inherited habits of industry, and with habits of industry almost any thing may be accomplished. Without them nothing. There never was a truer or more beautiful aphorism—Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it. Bring up your children in idleness and they may become beggars—leave them to become industrious and they may become bankers.

Anecdote.—We have been, half inclined to suppose that the disposition ascribed to females to conceal their age, was rather sportive than correct; but a slight incident occurred at the late term of the Circuit Court in this city, which puts the matter right. A bible was introduced, to prove the age of an individual. The names of various members of the same family appeared in long array but the ages of some had evidently been obliterated and written anew. "How is this?" said the opposing counsel to a respectable young lady, who presented herself to vouch for the authenticity of the record. "How came these figures altered?" The old lady was first reluctant to tell, but upon being pressed, tartly replied: "Well, if you must know, the girls did it. They scratched out their ages, but I wrote them in again!" The answer amused the Court, but was held perfectly satisfactory. So it must be held as recognized law, that ladies do sometimes conceal their age!—Long Island Star.

Good sense Proverbs.—If a man cheat thee once, shame on him; if he cheat thee twice, shame on thee.

If a man deceives thee, trust him not again. If he swears thee, go away from him. If he strikes thee, thrash like smoke.

If you have lost your credit, be industrious and honest and you will regain it.

If you have lost your property, be industrious, honest and frugal, and you will acquire more.

If you are persecuted, regard it not; but beware of prosecution.

Extraordinary Justice of Gambling.

It is well known upon the Atlantic waters that the French and other gamblers played upon the boats and upon the shore life time in playing cards. Of the present for gaming, then, situated, an instance has been narrated to us upon most credible authority, which surpasses the highest wrought fiction of the gambler's pen. A colored fireman on board a steamer running between this city and New Orleans, had lost all his money at poker with his companions. He then asked his clothing, and being still unfortunate, pledged his own freedom for a small amount; losing this, the loss were doubled, and he finally, at one desperate hazard, ventured his full value as a slave, and laid down his free papers to represent the stakes. He lost, suffered his certificate to be destroyed, and was actually sold by the winner to a slave dealer, who hesitated not to take him at a small discount upon his assumed value. When last heard of by one who knows him, and who informed us of the fact, he was still paying in servitude the penalty of his criminal folly.

Wedding Extra!—Married at Chalk Level Pittsylvania county, Virginia, by Jos. Rice, Esq., commonly called Capt. Rice, Mr. Moses Harris, commonly called our Men to Miss Sarah Dillard, commonly called "Cousin Sally."

In this wedding things were managed a little different from common affairs. After the parties were agreed cousin Sally waited on old Tom Harris, (our old friend and witness) and after a due quantity of palaver and circumlocution chat, she made known the state and condition of her's and Moses's hearts, and they had come to a *clash* to marry, if so be the old folks were willing. Old Tom pulled up his breeches by the waistband and quipped the tobacco juice through his teeth. He said "the crop was exactly in the group, but however as it was the cousin Sally Dillard, she might have Moses. What was the most singular of all, was the fact, that in coming home from the wedding Old Harris, his wife, Moses and Cousin Sally all loaded the big swamp. Tempore mutatur—Watchman.

Life is short.—The poor pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for. What matters it if your neighbor sleeps in a splendid tomb? Sleep you with innocence! Look behind you through the track of time; a vast desert lies in retrospect; through this desert have your fathers journeyed; wearied with years and sorrow, they seek from the walk of man. You must leave them where they fall; and you are to go a little further, where you will find eternal rest. Whatever you have to encounter between the cradle and the grave every moment is big with innumerable events, which, not in slow succession, bursting forcibly from a revolving and unknown cause, fly over this orb with diversified influence.—Blair.

A very accomplished gentleman when carving a tough goose had the misfortune to send it entirely out of the dish, and into the lap of a lady next to him; on which he very coolly looked her full in the face, and with admirable gravity and calmness said, "Madam, I will thank you for that goose." The gentleman gained as much credit for his politeness and composure, as he had lost by his awkward carving.

RELIGION.

We pity the young man who has no religion in his heart—no high and irresistible yearning after a better and holier existence—who is contented with the sensuality and grossness of earth—whose spirit never revolts at the darkness of its prison house, nor exults at the thought of its final emancipation. We pity him, for he affords no manifestations of that intellectual prerogative, which renders him the delegated lord of the visible creation. He can rank no higher than animal nature—the spiritual could never stoop so low. To seek for beastly excitement—to minister with a bountiful hand, to depraved and strange appetites—are the attributes of the animal alone. To limit our hopes and aspirations to this life and world, is like remaining forever in the place of our birth, without ever lifting the veil of the visible horizon which bent over our infancy.

There is religion in every thing around us; a calm and holy religion in the unbreathing things of nature, which man would do well to imitate. It is a meek and blessed influence, stealing in as it were, upon the heart. It comes quietly and without excitement. It has no terror nor gloom in its approaches. It does not rouse up the passions; it is untrammelled by the creeds and unshadowed by the superstitions of men. It is from the hands of the Author, and glowing from the immediate presence of the great Spirit, which pervades and quickens it. It is written on the arched sky. It looks out from every star. It is on the sailing clouds and in the invisible wind. It is among the hills and valleys of the earth—where the shrouded mountain top pierces the thin atmosphere of eternal winter—or where the mighty forest fluctuates before the strong wind, with its dark waves of green foliage. It is spread out like a legible language upon the broad face of the un-sleeping ocean. It is the poetry of nature. It is this which lifts the spirit within us, until it is tall enough to overlook the shadows of our place of probation—which breaks, link after link, the chains which bind us to materiality, and opens to our imagination a world of spiritual beauty and holiness.



Gold & Silver Lever Watches.

Jewelry and Fancy Goods, Fine Watches & Pendulums, Military Goods, and Specimens, Silver Trunkets, Pewee Cases, Pistols, &c.

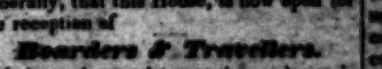
TROTTER & ALEXANDER, Charlotte, June 5, 1838.

N. B. We expect in a short time a general assortment of first rate Perfumery, Painted Candelsticks, Caskets and Molding Whips, all of which will be sold on good terms.

Bacon! Bacon!!

4000 lbs. Fine BACON and some LARD, for sale by TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO. June 12, 1838.

New Public House in Charlotte.



NECKLEBURG HOTEL, Situated about 100 yards North East of the Court House.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, and the public generally, that this House, is now open for the reception of Boarders & Travellers.

This house has undergone thorough repair expressly for the purpose now occupied, with the addition of large Stables, which makes it very comfortable. He promises that no want of attention shall be withheld to accommodate and please all who may favour him with their custom.

W. F. ALEXANDER, Charlotte, April 18, 1838.

He would also inform his friends and customers that he has moved his Stock of Goods to the new store room, one door north, near to the Tin Shop, where he would be glad to see all who want to buy bargains.

W. F. A.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber living 7 miles above Concord, on the old stage road, on the first of April last, a bay MARE, about 8 or 9 years old, about 13½ hands high, left eye out and blind in her forehead and marked with the saddle a good deal. Any person taking up said Mare and giving me information of the same shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

MICHAEL WALTER, June 14, 1838.

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte that he intends to commence BUTCHERING about the middle of July, and promises to supply the citizens three times a week with good BEEF. He hopes by close attention to business, and the desire to please, to entitle himself to a liberal share of patronage.

M. S. ALEXANDER, June 1, 1838.

Patent Steam FEATHER RENOVATOR

FOR Health and Economy. THE subscribers having purchased the right of using the above Machine in the county of Mecklenburg, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have one in operation in Charlotte, where any one in the town or its vicinity can have their beds renovated. The people in the country are informed that they intend to visit every neighborhood in a short time, so that all may have an opportunity of testing its utility. For further particulars see handbills.

A. MONTGOMERY, G. W. HOUSTON, May 17, 1838.

Wanted,

2 or 3 Journeymen Cabinet Makers.—To workmen of sober and steady habits constant work and good wages will be given. No others need apply.

JOS. P. FRITCHARD, Charlotte, May 1, 1838.

Notice!!

TO avoid giving sharp notices, we will just say to the public and those who have so liberally patronized us since we came among you, that we are very much obliged to you. But you will bring us under still greater obligations by calling on us and closing your accounts with CASH. We have still on hands a superior Stock of Goods, which we will sell low, on time to punctual dealers, and still lower to such as pay cash.

A NEW COACH & BUIOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has just arrived, formerly occupied by Capt. Deight, and is now prepared to carry Coaches, Buiops, in his various kinds, having purchased a stock of good new mounted horses, &c., and having a experienced in the business, he fully trusts that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be made to make his work equal, if possible, any made in this section of the State. Also, all kinds of South Carolina. CHARLES OVERTON, April 18, 1838.

CABINET BUSINESS.

THE subscriber having removed his business in the town of Charlotte, offers his services to the citizens, place and the community generally, procured good materials, he pleads self for the good performance of his work, and having a thorough knowledge of business he flatters himself that he can be surpassed by any—and moreover use all means in his power to please and accommodate his customers. He is constantly on hand every article in of business, as soon as an article is made, to supply the present demand. The subscriber thanks his friends to the community for the liberal patronage he received, and prays a continuance same.

All kinds of REPAIRING executed with dispatch. ORDERS from a distance will be fully received and punctually attended. He may be found at all times at 4 doors north east of the Jail, in the formerly occupied by Mr. John M. for at his dwelling, immediately in front of the COFFINS attended neatness and dispatch.

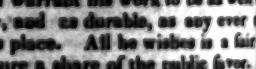
J. P. FRITCHARD, March 31, 1838.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the Cabinet Making Business at his house, four doors east of the Court House, where he is prepared to make articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen will warrant his work to be as well low, and as durable, as any ever executed in this place. All he wishes is a fair share of the public favor.

All orders for COFFINS attended ARCHIBALD, Dec. 6, 1836.

WILLIAM W. GRAY



INVARIABLE OINTMENT For Ulcers, Tumors, &c. Can now be obtained of the Patent Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars. WILLIAM W. GRAY, Raleigh, October 4th, 1836.

ANOTHER GREAT

Rubric, September 21. I am now 50 years of age—when in year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became so sore that I was obliged to leave it open. It would occasionally close and then break out again; but most of it was in a very painful condition, the sore extended to a large size, and became very troublesome. I tried many remedies to make a cure, until I applied Gray's Ointment, two pots of which have effected my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. I have been cured of the disease, but this I failed to do, which cured me, and very imprudently I much excused, and very imprudently I much excused, and very imprudently I much excused.

My leg has been well for six months, during which time, I have been much, yet it remains firm and free from new or inflammation. After having been for a period of forty years, I now benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOWAY

Wrapping Paper

THE subscribers have on hand a supply of good Wrapping Paper, for sale at low prices.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN, April 11, 1838.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this